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shall accept the responsibility of providing for appointing the staff and maintaining the school when established.

Such a school was recommended by the committee appointed early in 1921 to consider provision for post graduate medical examination in London, and the recommendation was further considered by an expert committee with the minister of health as chairman.

In view of the difficulty at present of financing the scheme, the whole case was presented to the Rockefeller Foundation as one in which it might think it well to cooperate in the general interest of progress in public health.

This gift follows the donation of £1,000,000 to the University of London and University College Hospital.

For providing the staff and maintaining the proposed school of hygiene, the government will have to allocate £125,000 spread over a period of five years. So long ago as 1915, the Institute of Hygiene planned a great central building in Marylebone Road, but the estimate at that date of £47,000 for the building alone made it impossible to proceed. In March of last year a new estimate was obtained and it was found that the cost would approximate £125,000. The British Government felt it impossible to allocate the necessary funds at a period of such financial difficulty as the present.

In June, 1920, the Rockefeller Foundation announced that it had provided endowment yielding £30,000 annually for the University of London to aid medical study. At that time it was said that the funds would be used to support a new staff in anatomy at the college, for an increase in the staff of physiology, for a full-time unit in obstetrics and for various items of increased laboratory and clinical service. In a statement issued at the time of the gift by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, it was said:

Since the Rockefeller Foundation is cooperating with governments in many parts of the British Empire, it recognizes the importance of aiding medical education in London, where the training of personnel and the setting of standards for health work throughout the empire are so largely centered.

## LECTURES IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

IN connection with the recently organized course of chemical engineering at Yale University, a series of lectures has been given during the winter by prominent technologists including:

Dr. H. C. Parmelee, editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (opening lecture, October 19, 1921), "The chemical engineer."

Mr. Fred Zeisberg, of the du Pont Company (October 26), "Manufacture of nitric acid."

Mr. A. E. Marshall, consulting engineer, Baltimore, Md. (November 1), "The manufacture of sulphuric acid and some points in the training of the chemical engineer."

Dr. Bradley Stoughton, consulting engineer, New York City, (December 7), "The rôle of iron and steel as relating to the manufacture and use of chemical equipment and processes."

Mr. L. D. Vorce, consulting engineer (December 15), "The electrolytic production of alkali and chlorine."

Mr. Walter E. Lummus, Walter Lummus Company, Boston, Mass. (January 18, 1922), "Modern methods of fractional distillation."

Dr. C. R. Downs, Barrett Company (January 25), "Distillation of coal-tar products."

Dr. Otto Mantius, consulting engineer, New York City (February 15), "Evaporation and evaporators."

## THE SHELDON MEMORIAL

A FEW months ago, as already noted in SCIENCE, the Sheldon Memorial Committee was organized to receive subscriptions toward a foundation in honor of the late Dr. Samuel Sheldon, professor of electrical engineering and physics at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 1889-1920.

As chairman of the committee, I am glad to report that we are now turning over to the Treasurer of the Polytechnic Institute \$15,018, the sum so far paid in by more than 1,000 subscribers. There are still a few unpaid subscriptions and we are hoping to secure enough further pledges to raise the fund to at least \$20,000. Although the sum raised was hardly sufficient really to endow a laboratory, the corporation of the institute has ordered that the Electrical Measurements Laboratory be known hereafter as the Samuel Sheldon Memorial Laboratory of Electrical Measurements and its

members have collected among themselves an additional \$1,000 for immediate improvements and the installation of a memorial tablet. In this manner, the entire fund raised by our committee will be invested in the form of a trust and the income used perpetually for the maintenance of this laboratory which will thereby become one of the best laboratories of electrical measurements in the country.

I wish also to note the general sentiments of esteem and admiration expressed toward Dr. Sheldon, the loyalty of several hundred former students to his memory, and the enthusiasm found within the splendid institution to which with such conspicuous success he devoted so many years of his life.

T. C. MARTIN,  
*Chairman*

#### THE RAMSAY MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

THE trustees of the Ramsay Memorial Fund have requested the National Research Council to nominate a fellow to devote his whole time to research in chemistry in some English university upon a stipend of 250 pounds sterling per year, with an additional allowance of 50 pounds for apparatus. The National Research Council has appointed a nominating committee consisting of F. G. Cottrell, chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; E. B. Mathews, chairman of the Division of Geology and Geography, National Research Council, Washington, D. C., and professor of mineralogy and petrography, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; and W. E. Tisdale, secretary of the Division of Physical Sciences, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.

This committee is willing to receive applications from any American chemists who have taken a degree with distinction in chemistry in a university or college within the United States, and who are now connected with a university or college, or have recently been graduated therefrom.

The appointment will be for the academic year 1922-1923, and the fellow is eligible for reappointment for a second year.

Applicants should furnish:

1. Certificates or other satisfactory evidence of birth, health, character, and academic or other distinctions.

2. A written application stating:

(a) Education and employment to date, and particularly the nature, extent, and place or places of his academic studies and research.

(b) Particulars of the work and place of work proposed; and

(c) The names and addresses of not more than three references well acquainted (one or other of them) with the health, character, capacity and career of the applicant, without, however, any written testimonials from them or others. One of the references should be a teacher under whom the candidate has studied, or a high official of his university, college, or other place of education.

These fellowships are open in chemistry, either pure or applied, and work may be carried on at any university, college, or other place of higher education, or an industrial laboratory within the British Empire. Their object, in this instance, has, in addition to the stimulation of research, the special earnest desire on the part of English scientists to cultivate the wider acquaintance and good fellowship which is so much to be desired between scientific men of the world.

The Ramsay Memorial Fund for research in chemistry within the British Empire was founded in 1920 to commemorate the services to chemistry of Professor Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., with an initial endowment of £14,000. Since that time several special endowments have established additions to this fund, and special fellowships with appropriate regulations are granted under: The Glasgow Special Fund; Royal Hellenic Government Special Fund; Federal Government of Switzerland and of Swiss Subscribers Special Fund; Royal Italian Government Fund; Fund of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Canada; Royal Swedish Government Special Fund.

Applications should be mailed before April 15 to

W. E. TISDALE,  
*Secretary*

1701 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.